

**47526. LYCOPERSICON ESCULENTUM Mill. Solanaceæ. Tomato.**

From Naples, Italy. Presented by the Museo Commerciale e Coloniale of Naples, through Mr. B. Harvey Carroll, jr., American consul. Received June 11, 1919.

"Tomato seed of the variety 'flascone' or 'fiaschetti,' of which the English translation would be 'little flagons' on account of the shape of the tomato. This is the type of tomato most largely grown in this consular district and most used for canning and for making tomato paste." (Carroll.)

**47527. SAGUERUS PINNATUS Wurm. Phœnicaceæ. Sugar palm.**  
(*Arenga saccharifera* Labill.)

From Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Presented by Mr. D. W. May, Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station. Received May 14, 1919.

"The *gomuti* palm is one of the most useful of palms, and occurs in a wild state throughout the islands of the Indian Archipelago, but is more common in the interior, principally in the hilly districts, than on the sea coast; it is also very generally cultivated by the various people who inhabit that region. It is indigenous to Sonda and the Philippines, and is cultivated generally in tropical Asia. This palm attains a height of 30 to 40 feet and, in addition to its saccharine sap, furnishes a highly valuable black fibrous substance, ejoo fiber, superior in quality, cheapness, and durability to that obtained from the husk of the coconut, and renowned for its power of resisting moisture. It is used by the natives of the Indian islands for every purpose of cordage, and is known as *tsongli*. Underneath this material is found a substance of a soft gossamerlike texture, which is imported into China. It is applied as oakum in caulking the seams of ships, and more generally as tinder for kindling fire. It is for the latter purpose that it is chiefly in demand among the Chinese. In Malacca, the *gomuti*, there termed *kabong*, is cultivated principally for the juice which it yields for the manufacture of sugar." (Simmonds, *Tropical Agriculture*, p. 252.)

**47528 to 47530. HEVEA SPRUCEANA (Benth.) Muell. Arg. Euphorbiaceæ.**

From Para, Brazil. Presented by M. Au Lims de Vasconcellos Chaves. Received May 17, 1919.

"In the region where the 'seringueira barriguda' occurs I was told that its latex is of inferior quality and not used in the preparation of rubber. It is certain that in the lower Tapajoz country, where this plant appears to be most common, the best rubber is furnished by other species, principally *Hevea brasiliensis*. According to Dr. Ule, in the Juruá region the latex of *H. spruceana* is sometimes mixed with that of *H. brasiliensis*, with the result that the quality of the latter is impaired, and the product is known as 'borracha pobre.'" (Huber, *Observações sobre as Árvores de Borracha da Região Amazonica*, p. 11.)

**47528.** "Barriguda" 948.

**47530.** "Barriguda" 950.

**47529.** "Barriguda" 949.

**47531. CUCURBITA sp. Cucurbitaceæ. Squash.**

From Guayaquil, Ecuador. Presented by Dr. J. N. Rose, associate curator, United States National Herbarium, Washington, D. C. Received May 26, 1919.

"(Rose No. 24034. Collected August 11, 1918.) A squash found hanging in a tree; the vine was dead so that no foliage or flowering specimen could be obtained." (Rose.)